Was Brief.

SEC. GAGE EXPLAINS HIS COURSE

Discussing Exhibits to Be Made

AGRICULTURAL TESTS

The session of the cabinet today was brief. Secretary Gage's recent offer to purproved. At the meeting Tuesday the Secratary gave it as his opinion that he would take no action, and consequently what he to the other members of the administration as to the public. The Secretary explained loday that after thinking over the matter Tuesday and Tuesday night he had conto make the offer of purchase so that any excitement which had existed might be allayed and that the money world might see that the treasury is in splendid condition to extend aid at any time there might be serious trouble. The Secretary is confident that some business men were becoming frightened and believed a good deal of what had been written. His action, he thought, had restored confidence. It would also demonstrate whether there has been a genuine need for money.

West Indian Exhibits at Paris. Secretary Root and Secretary Wilson hav reached a determination to make exhibits of Cuba and Porto Rico at the Paris expositten. The conclusion was announced at the cabinet meeting and approved. Porto Rico's exhibit will be a part of that of the of the United States, just the same as that of a state or territory. Cuba's will be made under the direction of the United States, but will be separate. This exhibit of Cuba will cost about \$50,000, and the expenses will be paid from the revenues of the island by the War Department. Cubans will be by the War Department. Cubans will be placed in charge of the exhibit. Both of the exhibits will be largely agricultural, as stries are few in either island now.

Proposed Experiments in Agriculture. Secretary Wilson made an interesting talk on his intentions as to scientific experiments in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. He intends to make these experiments on as broad a scale as Congress will allow money for. He will introduce new seeds and make experiments which may be of uniold value to this country and the world. No such experiments have ever been made in the islands. Although he has not yet experimented with the coul of Porto Rico, Secretary Wilson believes that rubber can be produced there as successfully as in Central and South The possibilities are worth in-en anyhow, he thinks, and he will

Livingstone is for Richardson.

Representative Livingstone of Georgia called on the President today. To a Star representative he said that Representative Richardson of Tennessee would undoubtedly be selected as the democratic leader in the next House. "He will be an ideal leader," said Mr. Livingstone. "He com-bines coolness with readiness and is fully equipped for the place. I do not think that the Armond can get it nor do I think there is any likelihood of its going to New Verter.

Not Going to Baltimore.

President McKinley has decided that he cannot go to Baltimore to attend the convention of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, now in session there. The pressure of public business and work on his mes-sage to Congress prevented an acceptance

SEND-OFF FOR YALE ELEVEN.

Team Starts for Cambridge Amid the Greatest Enthusiasm.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., November 17.-The Yale foot ball eleven received a genuinely the university, many hundreds strong, when they left today to do battle with Harvard at Cambridge temorrow. Each man was cheered separately, and the team was cheered time and again. Capt. McBride tion with Assistant District Attorney Multook twenty-eight players with him, and about twenty more will follow early tomorrow morning. With the eleven that left today was a coterie of coachers, who have for two weeks past been drilling the play-

The coachers have expressed themselves as confident that the eleven will make a good showing, and they are hopeful of a victory, though they, as well as Capt. Mc-Bride, decline to make any predictions that are more definite.

Physically the players are in fine fettle.

RAISING EDUCATIONAL FUND. Subject of Consideration of Virginia M. E. Conference Today. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

PETERSBURG, Va., Movember 17 .- Today's session of the Virginia M. E. conference was devoted principally to the consideration of the twentleth century educational fund. The report of the committee showed that over \$30,000 has already been subscribed in Virginia in aid of the movement. The ministers and their families alone contributed \$6,000. The Methodist colleges throughout the state gave over

Dr. W. G. Starr addressed the body in advocacy of the fund. He made an exceedingly able speech. He said the men who control this country favor undenomi-national schools, and that almost without like to know to what legislature in the Union could be committed the cause of spiritual culture, and if any one knew any such body he hoped he would tell him in private, as no one would hardly have the hardlhood to mention it in public.

Dr. W. W. Smith, agent for the fund for the Virginia and Baltimore conference, rext spoke. He said the share allotted to Virginia to raise was \$88,000. A collection was taken up on the floor of the conference. to what legislature in the was taken up on the floor of the confer-ence and over \$10,000 was raised. There was one subscription of \$750 and several of

MYSTERY SURROUNDS MURDER. Rev. Jesse Moore Shot at His Home in

Missouri. DEXTER, Mo., November 17 .- Much mystery surrounds the death of Rev. Jesse Moore, a Methodist minister, who was assassinated yesterday at his home, near Pyle, six miles from Dexter. So far as known, the deceased minister had no ene-

Although three sons slept in the room with their father, all the members of the family declare they heard nothing of the shot. A shotgun was found on a rack on the rear porch, with one barrel empty, showing that it recently had been discharged. Before the coroner Elijah, the eldest son, testified that last week his father lent the gun to a neighbor, whom he (the wintess) did not know. Elijah says he believes that this unknown neighbor last night returned with the gun, killed his father and placed the weapon in the rack.

The jury rendered a verdict that the minister came to his death at the hands of seme unknown assassin.

Prosecuting Attorney Farris and Sheriff Evans, however, decided to arrest Elijah Moore, and he is now in jail at Bloomfield. The young man vigorously professes his in-

Monument to De Lesseps Unveiled.

PORT SAID, November 17.-The Khedive today unveiled a monument here to the late Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, the engineer of th Suez canal, in the presence of the ministrs, Lord Cremer, the British diplo-matic agent; the other diplomats and repmatic agent; the other diplomats and rep-resentatives of various bodies from all parts of Europe.

CAPITAL CENTENNIAL.

Controller Tracewell on the Expenses

of the Citizens' Committee. Mr. R. J. Tracewell, controller of the treasury, has sent to District Commissioner John B. Wight, chairman of the citizens' committee on the capital centennial celebration, an informal decision as to the

payment of expenses of the committee from the country-at-large when the members meet here next month, under the call isued by the President. After reviewing the act appropriating

\$10,000 for expenses, the controller says: "The act devolves no duties upon you as chairman of the local committee in conection with the disbursement of this fund, ence I am without authority to render any decision at your request which would be official and binding, but I can readily un-derstand that from your position you will be called upon to make suggestions and furnish information, and I therefore take pleasure in making the following informal

"It would seem to me that the proper to carry out the provisions of section the act would be for the members of committee to present their accounts for their actual expenses to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. When ap-proved they should be presented to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will doubtless direct payment through the usual channels, i.e., by referring them to the auditor for the Interior Department for set-

"You ask, if possible, to be informed as to what expenses will be allowed. It is not possible to state except in general terms just what would constitute the 'actual expenses' for which the act makes provision, but they may be said to include all proper expenses that the members of the committee may incur in connection with their duties, which would include transportation, subsistence and the minor incidental expenses of travel while traveling on the business of the com-mittee. The Secretary of the Interior in approving the vouchers will doubtless ex-ercise a proper discretion in the matter, and it does not seem necessary at this time o attempt to define the act any further.
"It may be suggested that if the expense accounts of the members of the committee are itemized and, as far as possible, supported by subvouchers, their approval and payment will be expedited."

JOPLIN, MO., BANK ROBBED.

The Baudits Get Over \$3,000 and Escape.

JOPLIN, Mo., November 17.-Robbers blew open the safe of the Bank of Carl Junction, ten miles north of here, after midnight and secured between \$3,000 and \$4.000 in cash. The robbers numbered four, and were well armed. A crowd of men pursued them a short distance out of town, but soon returned without having gotten near enough to exchange shots.

SHAMROCK EXPECTED IN SUNDAY. Report That the Yacht Had a Tempestuous Voyage.

GLASGOW, November 17 .- Sir Thomas Lipton's racing yacht Shamrock, which left New York November 2 and passed Fayal, Azore Islands, November 10, is reported to have been sighted and is expected to reach the Clyde on Sunday. She experienced heavy weather. The yacht will

Verdict for Fifty-Two Cents.

By direction of the presiding justice, a ury, in Circuit Court No. 1, today reported a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for fiftytwo cents in the case of Henry H. Green against the Western Union Telegraph Company. Mr. Green sought to recover damages in the sum of \$1,000, his action being based on an alleged error in a certain telegram sent by him from Richmond to an agent in this city, instructing the latter to engage in a certain transaction involving the purchase of shares in a mineral com-

The ruling, which was by Justice Bradley, was on a question of law. Of the amount of the verdict, fifty-one cents was for the cost of sending the telegram, and one cent was allowed as damages.

CIVIL RIGHTS CASE.

William T. Ferguson Has a Grievance Against a Theater. Managers Burke and Chase of the New

Grand Theater are to be tried in the Pocivil rights law. Today a complaint was lodged against them by William T. Ferguson, colored, a government clerk, who lives enthusiastic send-off from the students of at 1420 Pierce place northwest. He swore to a warrant against the managers, charging an alleged violation of the act of Congress of March 1, 1875.

The warrant was issued after consulta

lowny, and the paper sets forth: "That one P. B. Chase and John F. Burke, being then and there the managers of the New Grand Theater, did deny said Ferguson the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of said theater, the said de nial not being subject to the conditions and limitations established by law."

In this particular case it is claimed that the complainant, with his mother and a friend, attended the theater Tuesday night and presented tickets of admission had been bought during the day by Mr. Ferguson, whose complexion is so fair, it is stated, that he would be taken for white. His mother's complexion is not so fair, and it was only after the party had been seated in the orchestra that their color was apparently discovered. Then it is allege that they were requested to give up their seats. It is claimed that Mr. Ferguson was actually put out by the laving on of

The warrant will probably be served late this afternoon. Should this be done the case will be called in Judge Scott's court omorrow morning.

HEARING CONCLUDED.

Case of Alleged False Pretenses Now in Jury's Hands.

Hearing was concluded this afternoon in Criminal Court No. 1 in the case of Mrs. Eliza Devine, indicted for false pretenses in obtaining from Edward H. Gordon \$130, hrough representations which, it was charged, were not true. The defense contended that the prosecuting witness was endeavoring to use the government, through the medium of the United States attorney's office, as an agency for the collection of lebt. Testimony was submitted to show that the prosecution had admitted that he ould have obtained his money, with interest, "but he wanted blood now."
The jury retired to consider its verdict at

Reunion and Banquet.

A reunion, with banquet accompaniment, is to take place this evening at the Ebbitt House, in which the members of Burnside Post, Grand Army of the Republic and their friends will participate. The program embraces about half a dozen toasts, as the afterdinner feature, to which prominent orators will respond, and to the feast the reunion exercises ake place. The committee of arwill take place. rangements anticipates an attendance of about 150.

Patria Abandoned in North Sea.

HAMBURG, November 17 .- The officials of the Hamburg-American line have received a dispatch from Cuxhaven announcing that the company's steamer Athesia, from Philadelphia for Hamburg, arrived there at 4 o'clock this afternoon, with the crew of the Hamburg-American steamer Patria, which caught fire off Dover, England, Wednesday, while on her way from New York, November 4, for this port. The dispatch also said that the Patria had been abandoned in the North sea, enveloped in flames, and that there were no hopes of

Members Reappointed.

The District Commissioners have reappointed the following members of the board of managers of the Citizens' Relief Association for a term of three years from the first instant: H. F. Blount, Justice C. C. Cole, John F. Cook, Joseph E. Fitch, Mrs. H. B. F. MacFarland, Bishop Henry Y. Satteriee, M. I. Weller, Berlah Wilkins an George S. Wilson. The Commissioners have also appointed Mrs. Frederick Rodgers a member of the board, vice the late Col. A.

Messrs. Carnegie and Wanamaker Will Go on the Stand.

Will Testify Before the Industrial Commission-President Rice Tells About the Whisky Trust.

The industrial commission has received from Mr. Andrew Carnegie a promise to appear before the commission in December and give his testimony upon the subject of trusts. Mr. Carnegie's testimony will be the last taken upon this subject preparatory to the preliminary report upon trusts, which will be made to Congress early in January. Mr. John Wanamaker is expected to testify before the commission next

week upon the question of combination stores. Samuel M. Rice, president of the Distilling Company of America, the great combination in the whisky industry, appeared before the industrial commission today. He related facts concerning the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, which went into the hands of a receiver.

The Distilling Company of America controls 90 per cent of the output of spirits, and is composed of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, the Spirits Distributing Company, the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company and the Kentucky Distillers and Warehouse Company, the latter being organized to buy up value. the latter being organized to buy up valuable brands, and it secured 90 per cent of such brands. This combination included

all the distilleries of the company except one large and a few small ones.

The larger concern is the Merchants Company and a few rye whisky plants centered in Pennsylvania. The Distilling Company of America, Mr. Rice said, simply owns the stock of the four constituent. owns the stock of the four constituent companies and is the clearing house for the spirits business. Speaking of value of orands, the witness said:

"All whisky is good; there is no bad Prof. Jenks-"There are no differences?" Mr. Rice—"The trade says there are, but we do not."

The American Distilling Company owns 92 per cent of the stock of all the companies brought into its organization. He said he did not know what was paid for the Hannis and Mt. Vernon rye whisky plants, but said he thought they could get \$5,000. 000 for them. When the stock of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company 000 for them. was bought the sentiment favoring its sale to the Distilling Company of America was almost unanimous. He had read many col-umns of the opposition to it, but, so far as he could learn, it was represented by \$1,700 of shares out of a total of \$35,000,000. When the time for turning in stock expired it was found that over 90 per cent was

protected by brands had little to do with its sale. If a man wanted a special kind of liquor he would pay about anything for it. The witness suggested that there should be some change in the law that would re-sult in having the six or seven thousand small registered stills in the south pay a tax on their entire output, which, he claimed, is not now done.

He showed that in hard times with the

tax 90 cents a gallon the government col-lected more money than when the tax was \$1.10 and there was general prosperity. He said there was no doubt the people drank more whisky in times of prosperity than in hard times.

The Hardest Drinkers.

Speaking of relative consumption of whisky in different parts of the country ne said the New England states consume more per capita than any other section. The workingmen of the country consume most of the whisky.

Mr. Rice advocated a change of the law in regard to the bonded warehouse regulations in order to encourage export trade. Instead of shipping in barrels, he said, they should be allowed to ship in metal tanks, which would be both cheaper and more eco

nomical.

Twenty years ago this country exported as much as 150,000 barrels of alcohol a year, but Germany paid an export bounty on spirits and caught the trade. If the alcohol could be handled economically the witness was sure the United States would soon have control of the export business of the world. This would be an immense advantage to the farmer, who could then sell his corn at all times, and the extra demand for it would be felt in the market and tend to advance the price of corn.

Driving Out Competition.

He said his company no longer undertook to meet competition by cutting prices. They sold at a small margin, and one which they did not think could be met by smaller operators with a profit, and if any one else wanted to sell at such prices they were welcome to do so.

They had abandoned the old method on the theory that if they chased a competitor from one place he could show up at some other place, and they were satisfied to leave him where they found him. By re-ducing the price at which they sold to so small a margin that small distillers not make money at the business they ex-pected to keep down competition. Again referring to the export trade, he said Hungary and Germany export eighty or ninety millions of gallons of alcohol yearly, which trade this country could

AGAIN UNDER ARREST.

supply.

Harry Bloodgood to Meet Charge of

Theft in Philadelphia. Harry L. Bloodgood, alias Freeman, the young man who pleaded guilty in the Police Court yesterday to six cases of shoplifting, and paid fines amounting to \$155, as published in yesterday's Star, is again in the hands of the police. It is now alleged that he stole a diamond and emerald pin from John Wanamaker's store in Phila-

When Bloodgood was arrested at the race track several days ago by Detectives Horne and Weedon a pin set with an emerald and thirteen diamonds was found on him. The pin contained the initials "J. W." and the number "2336." Inspector Boardman be-Meved the pin had been stolen in some other city, and communicated with the authorities at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, giving a description of the

pin and asking for information.

Responses received from the different cities showed that none of the authorities knew Bloodgood, but this morning a report came from Philadelphia that the pin had been stolen from Wanamaker's, and In-spector Boardman sent Detective Helan out

o make the arrest.

Bloodgood's fine was paid this morning and he had been released about ten min utes before the detective reached the jail. He was soon overtaken, however, placed under arrest. Soon after he reached police headquarters his wife, who is an actress, and his counsel, Charles T. Tur-ner, called. Counsel questioned the right of the authorities to make the arrest, and intimated that he would institute habeas corpus proceedings. Later in the day a warrant was filed against Bloodgood in the Police Court, and the case was postponed in order to give the Philadelphia authorities time to come here if they want to pros

GRAND LARCENY.

ecute the case.

Two Hackmen to Answer to Charge in Police Court.

James Eads and Harry Gowans, hackmen, were arrested this morning by Policeman Berman of the first precinct and locked up on a charge of grand larceny. It is alleged that they drove off with a horse and buggy belonging to William S. Watts, who has an office in the Warden building. Mr. Watts left his team at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 14th street, and

business it was taken. Policeman Berman was summoned and ne went in pursuit. He found that the men had driven into an alley in the rear of the New Grand Theater. A wheel of the buggy had been injured by striking against telegraph pole in the alley. Eads and Gowans were leaving the buggy when the officer approached and placed them under

It is stated that the men had been drink-

ing. They will be given a hearing in the Police Court tomorrow.

DISTINGUISHED WITNESSES FOUR JURORS CHOSEN

Slow Progress in Getting Molineux Trial Under Way.

OVER 100 TALESMEN EXAMINED

Many of Them Could Not Under-

stand English.

PRISONER SEEMS CHEERFUL

NEW YORK, November 17.-When the ourt of general sessions sitting for the trial of Roland B. Mollineaux, the alleged potsoner, adjourned last evening eightyfour talesmen had been called and two chosen as jurors. After nearly two hours today a third juror was accepted and sworn in the person of Wm. Fraad, president of the Vienna Window Cleaning Company. Herbert Gordon Thompson, an iron man ufacturer, was accepted as the fourth

When Molineux was brought into the court room he walked fauntily up the aisle, stepped inside the railing and took a seat beside his father. Gen. Molineux. He cordially greeted his counsel and bowed to the reporters at a table opposite

The three days that the prisoner has sat in the brighter light of the court room have done much to remove the deep prison pallor from his face. When seated he gave full attention to the examination of tales-John W. Pollock passed all the examina-

tion, but was peremptorily challenged by the defense, making three peremptory challenges for the defense and one for the James McCullough, a plumber; Washington Lafayette Cooper, a retired leather merchant, and Arthur C. Mendelssohn, a jobber in shoes, were excused because of

Anxious to Avoid Jury Duty. James H. Laird came next. His answer to questions were made in such a manner as to cause Recorder Goff to say: "This gentleman is anxious to avoid jury duty.'

objecting to circumstantial evidence

He was excused. Robert W. Jackson, a hotel keeper; Frank E. Emerson, a dry goods salesman; Charles W. Bayliss, a milk dealer, and J. Lee Tailer were all opposed to capital pun-ishment and were excused.

William G. Cook was excused because he

was opposed to capital punishment.
Daniel Fraad was the ninety-seventh
talesman. Mr. Fraad said he was a contractor. He thought he could obey all instructions of the court and vote for a verdict on those instructions. He successfully passed the examination, and was accepted as a furor and sworn at once. Mr. Fraad as a juror and sworn at once. Mr. Fraad was the thirteenth falesman examined today. He was born in Germany, and has been in America for ten years.

Solomon Levy, a ciochier, was excused upon his objection to circumstantial evidence, and Morris Frankel, a poultry dealer, was excused because of an imperfect knowledge of English.

Herbert G. Thompson Accepted. Herbert Thompson, president of the Anchor Iron Post Company, and a son of Dr. W. S. Thompson, followed. He passed successfully the examination for general

qualifications and implied bias. He was accepted and sworn as juror No. 4. fifteen minutes after Mr. Fraad had been chosen. Mr. Thompson is about thirty years old. y years old.

Patrick Gray, called next, was excused by consent of counsel because of not understanding English.

Sigmund Arnstein was excused because of

cruples against circumstantial evidence.
John H. iFtzpatrick was excused by conent. He was an intimate friend of one of the assistant district attorneys. Edmund J. Stanley, a publisher, was ex-cused because of scruples against the death

John A. Dyer, a stonecutter, and Alva because they did not understand English.

A Democrat on Expansion

From the New Haven Register. There is an unmistakable growth in public feeling toward the question of expansion as related to the Philippines-that is, a growth in favorable public feeling. Equally unmistakable was it a month ago that a current had set in in opposition, which threatened under a political leadership which was at once popular and plausible to become a force to be reckoned with. To-day expansion has the pole, and we very much question whether public feeling can again be deceived and misled. The point that expansion is a fact and are to the terromagnets. that expansion is a fact and cannot b ty from is, of course, largely responsi-for the comparative quickness with which it has settled upon a solid basis as an issue to be advecated and defended. More and more has it seemed to the masses of people that the war itself and its consequences are phases of a great political and commercial revolution from which we could not escape if we wished, and from which we ought not to want to escape if we could. This view is not yet a universal conviction, by any means, but it is filtering down through to the masses at a rate very angerouslike to the issue of anti-imperial

Ism.

The situation today justifies the declaration that if there is any one issue which is sure to secure a dominant following in the states which hold elections next month and in the general election next year it is that of expansion. The American people can be procession which is to make their country the greatest nation of producers and traders in the world. Both anti-imperialism and anti-expansion have already seen their

The Tip Nulsance.

From the Hartford Courant.

The general passenger agent of the New York Central, George H. Daniels, is credited with having started a project for terminating the practice of "tipping" employes. Mr. Daniels is lu the way of making himself one of the most popular men in the country. The tip system in travel has grown into something more than a nulsance; it is a considerable factor in the expense of moving about. It is generally understood that the sleeping car compa-nies practically pay their porters by let-ting them have what the public may contribute in the way of tips. The fees far exceed the wages, or rather the other wages, for these are reckoned in as part of the return for the work done. The way out is simple; it is for the corporations to pay enough to keep the employes con-tented without preying on the public. The clubs of the country have a rule that tip-ping employes is forbidden. Wages are adjusted to the situation, and the men get what is satisfactory to them, and then each member of the club gets as good treat-ment as his neighbor. That is the only

Thoughtful Voung Bride. From the Woman s Home Companion.

"Beautiful, my dear!" The elderly millionaire who had married the famous beauty degarded the watch chain admiringly.

"A very delightful birthday present," he continued, beaming apon his fair young wife. "So massive and yet in such excelent taste."

"I am so glad-you like it," she observed.
It was cheap, too. Just think, it cost only lent taste." "Only \$15!" echoed the millionaire in as-

tonishment. "Fifteen dollars for this solid gold chain!" "Oh, of course it isn't solid gold," she interposed. "You could never get a solid gold chain for that price."
"What is it, then?"

"Why, gold filled, to be sure."
"I see," said her husband, stroking his chin reflectively. "But why this sudden while he was in a building transacting some streak of economy? Don't you think I can afford to wear a solid gold chain?"
"Of course you can," she assented. "But this one is guaranteed to last for ten years "But -and-and-"Well?" said the millionaire inquiringly. "Well, dear," she concluded after some hesitation, "as that is quite as long as you are likely to live I thought it would be fool-

ish extravagance to pay any more!" Cornelius Corcoran of Chicago gave in five children laudanum, mistaking it for cough syrup, and all are dangerously ili. THE RACES AT BENNING.

Good Crowd, Fast Track-Althea Wins First Race. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

BENNING RACE TRACK, November 17. -Another large crowd attended the racing at the Benning track this afternoon, the sixth day of the autumn meeting of the Washington Jockey Club. The fields were well filled, the track was in fast shape and speculation was heavy. Tomorrow there will be a full course

Maurice, Bondman, Goal Runner and Tyran were scratched in the first race; Monometallist in the second: Golden Link in the third; Magic Light and Grandeur in the fourth, and Maurice. Lady Lindsey and Dr. Parker in the fifth.

First race, one mile and fifty yards—Weller (Brien), 3 and even, won; Althea (O'Connor), 2 and 4 to 5, second; The Gardner (Cowman), 8 and 3, third. Time, 1.47 2-5.

Second race, five furlongs—Fluke (Mc-Intyre), 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Decimal (J. Slack), 8 and 3, second, and Grandeur (O'Connor), 3 and 1, third. Time, 1.03 2-5.

The Entries for Tomorrow. First race, selling, three-year-olds and upward, mile and fifty yards; fourteen entries-Lexington Pirate, 109; Hanwell, 109; Matanza, 106; Sagacity, 106; Charagrace, 106; Tants, 106; Vice Regal, 106; Uncle Lewis, 106; Domineer, 101; Lindula, 98; Speedmast, 98; Bondman, 96; Sparrow Wing, 93; Klendyke, 93.

Second race, two-year-olds, selling, five furlongs; eight entries—Precursor, 106; Wal-Second race, two-year-olds, selling, five furlongs; eight entries—Precursor, 106; Walker Cleary, 103; Kitchener, 96; Rough Rider, 95; Cupidity, 89; Albonita, 89; Robert Metcalf, 88; Golden Rattle, 84.

Third race, selling, steeplechase, two and one-half miles; eleven entries—Baby Bill, 157; Bevel, 157; Decapod, 157; Sibley, 155; Phoebus, 148; Grampion, 148; Liffy, 148; Mr. Stoffel, 146; Rose Heimdal, 145; Plato, 135; Anagran, 181.

Mr. Stoffel, 146; Rose Heimdal, 145; Plato, 135; Anagran, 181.

Fourth race, two-year-olds and upward, seven furlongs; twelve entries—Atlantus, 120; Diva, 115; Vertigo, 113; Vorts, 110; First Whip, 90; Robert Metcalf, 88; Lavega, 88; Loch Raven, 88; James, 88; Solon, 88; Diffidence, 87; Good Morrow, 85.

Fifth race, handicap, mile and one-eighth; seven entries—Trillo, 126; Warrenton, 120; Kinnikinic, 112; Brisk, 103; Queen of Song, 101; Bangor, 100; Sir Hubert, 85.

WHITE SHIRTS.

They're Still the Reigning Favorites With Discriminating Dressers. from the Haberdasher's Weekly.

It is difficut to wean men of taste from heir affection for the white shirt. Notwithstanding the multiplicity of pleasing lesigns in colored shirts this fall, from modest stripes and bars to elaborate paterns of oriental suggestion, many diseriminating dressers remain partial to the white shirt for everyday wear. There is in unassuming refinement about this immaculate garment that dwarfs the showy ffects produced by color combinations, and attracts those with a nice appreciation of itness and simplicity in attire. Moreover, it is easy to adapt the now popular brighthued scarfs to white shirts, whereas discordant contrasts frequently arise from

the injudicious blending of gay tints in neckwear and colored shirts.

The fancy of styllsh dressers may veritably revel in the latest patterns of pajamas. The utility of these now important articles of dress is too well established to need defense. They fulfill every requirement of defense. They fulfill every requirement of the o'd-fashioned night robe and in addi-tion boast of admirable features peculiarly their own. Lovers of luxury may sleep in sumptuous garments of slik, trimmed and embellished in a manner to gladden the heart of a sybarite. Those with slender purses have their choice of pajamas of flannel, flannelette, sateen, madras, cheviot and oxford, substantially made and sightly, nd of numerous other fabrics equal y Without doubt the most beautiful linen

handkerchiefs for men are produced in France, which may be termed the cradie of artistic handkerchief making. Their perfection of detail, superiority of finish and originality of design have long baffled imitation. Wide borders, figured bedies delicate texture and generous dimensions characterize the fire colored handkerchiefs now on view in the shops of fashionable A fad in handkerchiefs for which the

dicts great vogue has just

appeared. It is to have one's autograph in fac-simile instead of initials or mono-grams embroidered on handkerchiefs. The articles so ornamental are sold for \$5 to \$9 a dozen. A person's full name is reproduced in faithful imitation of his handwriting. The work is done abroad. Cravat makers have surpassed themselves his season. The hues of their productions ere more brilliant, the fabrics richer and shapes more diversified than at any time within memory. Designers have given free rein to their artistic fancy, to the de-light of critical judges of harmony in colring. The fashion of selecting squares of cravating and having them cut to order into scarfs has spread with amazing rapidity. In behalf-of the innovation it must be said that it insures individuality in patast, by rendering it unlikely. Seamless vicuna dressing gowns have won

abroad in the authentic plaids of the leading Scottish clans.

South African Flags. From the New York Herald. The flag of the Transvaal is a very simple affair. It consists of one broad vertical bar of green next the flagpole, and three horizontal bars, respectively red, white and blue, the red being at the top. Take, for instance, the simple red, white and blue flag of Holland and sew a vertical bar of

green on the flagstaff end of it, That is The Boers speak of their flag as 'vierkleur," the four color, just as the rench call their flag the "tricolor."

The Orange Free State flag is a simple rectangle of vivid orange. The motto of the South American Repub-lle, the formal name of the Transvaal, is "Een Draght Maakt Magt," which means "Right Makes Might." it is on the truth of this adage that they pin their faith in he present struggle.

The dominant feature of their coat-ofarms is a vulture, on the left-hand quarter f a lion couchant, on the right an armed Boer with a rifle, a Boer ox wagon filling the remaining half of the picture, in the center of which is an anchor, typifying the Cape Colonial origin of the Transvaalers. A long time ago a die was made in Holland for a Transvaal government official, but was rejected because the ox wagon was depicted with a pair of shafts instead of a single pole, or "disselboom."

An orange tree in full fruit is the most distinctive feature of the arms of the Or-ange Free State. Beneath the tree are on one side a lion and on the other a number

one side a non and on the other a number of oxen. An ox wagon similar to that on the Transvaal arms and three suspended orns complete the whole. Eyeglasses and Why.

From Lippincott's.

The question is often asked, particularly by those who can recall the customs and experiences of twenty-five years ago, "Why do so many persons nowadays wear glasses?" The answer is easy: "The increase in the number of spectacles worn is not to be regarded as an evidence of modern degeneration of the eyes, but rather that a long-felt necessity has been met.' For it should be remembered that within past quarter of a century much has a learned about the value of glasses, and the range of their application and use fulness has been enormously extended. Of course, the eyes need more help now than formerly, as the amount of work they are required to do is much greater than at previous period in the world's history. The sewing machine and many other inventions of its class save the labor of the hands only

New employments, new amusements and new fashions are continually being introduced to increase the exactions laid upon these sensitive and delicate organs. these sensitive and defleate organs. The steady decrease of illiteracy, together with the general cheapness of literature and a spread of a taste for it, the enormous cirspread of a taste for it, the enormous cir-culation of novel, magazine and newspaper, the ever-increasing use of artificial illumi-nation, all combine to overtax the eyes, and to weaken or possibly destroy the sight un-less the required aid and protection be sup-plied through every means at our disposal. Thus it happens that the sometime luxury of properly adapted glasses has come to be recognized and understood by very many of the present generation as one of the real necessities of their lives.

to add to that required of the eyes.

LAUNCHING OF THE BAILEY.

Five Thousand Invitations Issued to Witness the Ceremony. NEW YORK, November 17 .- Five thou sand invitations have been sent out to officers of the navy and those interested in the navy to witness the launching of the

United States torperdo boat Bailey on Tuesday, December 5, from the ship yard of Charles L. Seabury & Co., at Morris Heights. The Bailey is the first United States was

vessel to be launched upon the Harlem river, and her high speed requirement of thirty knots an hour makes her an object of comment among those who watch the upbuilding of the new navy. The Balley was ordered by the government about two years ago. She is now practically complete, or as nearly as a vessel can be at her launching. All the engines and internal machinery are finished and ready to be put in as soon as the launching these be put in as soon as the launching place. Everything about her is of Ameri-can make and design.

can make and design.

The christening ceremony will be performed by Miss Florence Beekman Balley, a daughter of Edward S. Balley of this city, and a granddaughter of the late Rear admiral Balley, for whom the vessel is named. The ceremony will take place at noon, a special train for the accommoda-tion of invited guests running from the Grand Central station at 11 o'clock, and re-turning half an hour after the launching.

RESULTS OF ENGLAND'S WARS. Nearly All of Them Have Resulted in a British Gain.

From Leslie's Weekly. For England the gates of the Temple of Janus are seldom closed. England has had more wars than any other nation of the first or the second class which the world has seen in the modern age. When William, the Duke of Normandy, conquered England, in 1966, overthrowing the Saxon dynasty and starting the Norman line of monarchs, he created a feud between England and France by inciting claims on the part of English kings to the French crown, which put these two countries on opposite sides in nearly all the wars which raged in Europe from that day to Waterloo, seven and a half centuries later. Some of those wars have altered the current of the world's history from their day down to

the present time. By England's war against Spain, which by England's war against Spain, which culminated in the destruction of Philip II's invincible armada in 1588, Spain's primacy among the nations ended, and her decline and fall dates from that event. By the war of 1651-4, during the days when Cromwell was at the head of the government. well was at the head of the government, waged between England and Holland, then the greatest power in the world, Holland was started on the downward course, a feud was created between the Dutch and the English which, in one of its manifestations, is raging today in South Africa, and England laid the foundation of its preeminence in commerce and in naval

conflict known in American history The conflict known in American history as the French and Indian war, which was the new world's extension of the seven years' war (1756-63), put all of France's dominions in Canada and east of the Mississippi in British hands and wrested from France the territory in Asia which was the beginning of England's great Indian empire. The war of American indexed as The war of American independ of 1775-83 drove England out of the thir-teen colonies, by far the most valuable part of her American domain, and was the severest blow which England's power and prestige ever received in the thou-sand years in the life of the English nation, which began back in the days of Alfred the Great. England's most important wars in the

past hundred years were those with France which ended in 1815, that with the United States which closed in the same year and the struggle with Russia in the Crimea in 1854-6, in which England had France, Turkey and Sardinia as allies. In addition to these, she has bad innumerable smaller. these, she has had innumerable smalle wars, which were principally revolts against her authority in one part or other of her world empire. By the Napoleonic wars England, by the ald of many other countries, at last overthrew the great Cor-sican, and in doing this much of the English prestige lost in the American revolution was regained.

As a consequence of the war of 1812-15

with the United States England was forced to relinquish the right of search of vessels of other nations at sea, although this was not mentioned in the treaty of Ghent, which brought the war to an end. The war saved Turkey from the same sort of ultimate subjection and suzeralnty to Russia which England established, or which she seeks now to establish, in the Transvaal: On the whole, nearly all of England's wars have resulted in gains, immediate or ultimate, to her, except the two she waged against the United States. Whether or not the war against the South African republic and the Orange Free State will advance England's power and influence is a question which cannot be answered with confidence for a few weeks, possibly a few months, to come; but probably this will eventually result in British gain.

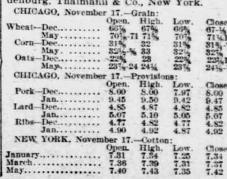
Lady Sarah Wilson's Long Ride. From the New York Herald

When she was last heard of Lady Sarah Wilson, accompanied by her maid, was riding from Mafeking on a 200-mile journey. Her husband, Captain Gordon Chesney Wilson of the Royal Horse Guards, is one of the gallant little band of officers aiding Colonel Baden-Powell in keeping the Boer Commandant Cronje at bay. Lady Sarah was not long in following her husband out to South Africa. The youngest of the large family of the seventh Duke of Marlborough there were five sons and six doughters— she had won a reputation among her friends for inheriting more than her share of the martial qualities of her great an-cestor, the famous Churchill of Blenheim, even before the present war gave so favorable an opportunity for their display. The first duchess, the imperious favorite

youngest namesake. She is aunt of the present duke and sister of the late Lord Randolph Churchill. All her sisters are

Queen Anne, seems to reappear in her

stock exchange, correspondents Messri denburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.



FINANCE AND TRADE

Federal Steel and Wire Score an Advance Today.

BEAR ATTACK ON SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Money Rates Advanced 4 Per Cent During the Day.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, November 17.-The trading n today's stock market was somewhat mixed in character, owing to realizing in the recently active specialties and better demand for the low-priced rallroad shares. London sold some securities during the morning, but was not disposed to liquidate any considerable amounts.

The iron and steel stocks were taken up by speculative cliques, as was to have been expected since the inauguration of the policy of almost daily reports of business.

Federal Steel shares were especially strong, and the demand came from houses usually well informed as to the company's prospects. The demand for Steel and Wire was conservative in character, but the price responded easily, in view of the general belief in renewed activity in this class of stocks.

Union Pacific continued to be a favorite in the railroad department, the recent earnings of the company bringing the common shares within reach of early dividends. The buying was liberal in volume and

would have had more decided results had the whole market been sympathetic. Realizing in Southern Pacific forced a decline of 1 per cent in those shares, the selling being in small amounts as a rule. This reaction was natural and the banking interests were not disposed to resist the effects of the scattered sales. Traders

helped the decline on the theory that the time for profit taking had come and that the next movement would start from a slightly lower level. Money ruled easy all day, 5 per cent loans being frequently made during the active borrowing period. The money market, as well as the market for foreign exchange, are responding naturally to the bond pur-chasing incident. The offerings of bonds during the day were not large, but the street has been given to understand that small offerings extending over a consider-

able period is what is expected.

The process will allow money to work back to a lower level without forcing a too sharp rise in sterling rates. Should offerings not come up to the requirements of the situation the larger banks may force all rates up to a high level again. This call rates up to a high level again. This action would not cause the alarm it once did. because of the certainty that the government offer stood between borrowers and

an actual money stringency.

Loans made during the last hour forced rates up sharply to 9 per cent. When it is considered how freely money was offered at 5 per cent earlier in the day, the latter rate may be regarded in the light of a penalty upon belated borrowers. Trader sold stocks on the dearer rates, but a considerable covering movement followed the

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. New York Stock Market.

American Cotton Oil....

Open. High. Low. Close 40 40 40 40

A S. Wire..... Am. Steel & Wire pfd.... American Sugar.
American Tobacco.....
Atchison.
Atchison, pfd.
Baltimore Ohlo, pfd.
Baltimore & Ohlo, w i...
Brook by Result Tobacco... American Brooklyn Rapid Transit.. 8914 Canada Southern... Central Pacific Chicago R. I. & Pacific. 114 114 118 2 1516 19216 4438 14% 192 43% 15 Con. Tobacco.
Con. Tobacco, pfd.
Colorado Fuel and Iron
Del., Lack & W 483/2 445/8 911/8 92 925/8 911/8 583/2 583/4 523/8 Delaware & Hudson..... 122% 122% 122 122% Den & Rio Grande, pfd... 583, 792, 1252, 116, 863, 1943, 487, 89% Federal Steel. pfd.
Federal Steel. pfd.
General Electric.
Hilhiotis Central.
Louisvine & Nashville...
Metropolitan Traction. 8734 195 105% Manhattan Elevated Missour' Pacific. M. K. & T., pfd. 49% 124 124 187% 187% 65) 8 76 4 25 4 1807 8 21% 64 189 6 67% 199 8 Ontario & Western..... Pacific Mati Pennsylvania R. R. Texas Pacific...... Tenn. Coal and Iron..... Union Pacific. Union Pacific, pfd...... 28% 23% 89 89

Washington Stock Exchange,

The first duchess, the imperious favorite of queen Anne, seems to reappear in her youngest namesake. She is aunt of the present duke and sister of the late Lord Randolph Churchill. All her sisters are provided to the control of the present duke and sister of the late Lord Randolph Churchill. All her sisters are provided to the control of the provided Randolph Churchill. All her sisters are provided to the control of the provided Randolph Churchill. All her sisters are provided to the control of the provided Randolph Churchill. All her sisters are provided Randolph R

Baltimore Markets

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore, November 17.—Flour steady, unchanged, receipts, 7,916 barrels; exports, 714 barrels, Wheat strong; spot, 60½660%; the month, 60½660%; December, 70a70½; May, 75% askad; steamer No. 2 red, 65½660%; receipts, 2,595 bushels; exports, none; southern by sample, 84a70½; do. on grade, 60½a70. Corn strong; mixed, spot and the month, 88%a63; December, 38½a83%; November or December, new or old, 37½a875; January and February, 37½a87½; steamer mixed, 37½a87½; receipts, 61,283 bushels; exports, 338,571 bushels; southern white corn, 35½a85½, new; do, vellow, 35a85, new. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 31a81½; No. 2 mixed, 28½a29; receipts, 2,908 bushels; exports, none. Bye du?; No. 2 nearby, 56a57; No. 2 western, 59a60½. Hay firm; No. 1 timothy, \$14.50a\$15. Grain freights, rates inclined to be weak, unchanged. Sugar steady, unchanged. Cheese steady, unchanged. Butter firm; fancy cro, mery, 23a27; others unchanged. Eggs steady; fresh, 22.